THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1891.

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Summary of News.

Monday, 21st September.

CREMATION is spreading in Germany. A crematorium has been in existence there since 1877. Another was consecrated a few weeks ago, and a third will be opened in October.

THE last poem ever written, so far as known, by James Russell Lowell, is "My Brook," a poem of sixty lines, which represents an old man returning to "My Brook" by whose banks he had lingered in his youth, and which he addresses with the old lover's affection. *The New York Ledger* paid Mr. Lowell a thousand dollars for the poem!

MR. James Payn writes as follows in the New York *Independent*: In the old days juries, instead of being put on very short commons, as happened until recently, were treated handsomely. Sir Thomas Smith tells us that it was usual in his time for the party who gained the verdict to give the jury a feast, "and this," says the tender-hearted annalist, "is all they have for their labor, notwithstanding that some of them have come thirty miles and more to their duties." In criminal cases (not capital) the jury were formerly paid if they acquitted the prisoner, but not if they found him guilty; but in the prosecution for the Popish Plot in Charles II's reign the jury had more and were treated better, if they convicted the prisoner."

WE learn from the *Philanthropist* of New York, that there is a law in that State prohibiting the leasing of houses for immoral purposes. It has hitherto been a dead letter; but recently the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted a wealthy landlord of New York under that law. The man has been convicted and compelled to go to prison and pay a fine.

DR. Hambleton, President of the Polytechnic Physical Development Society, maintains that consumption is curable. The cure of the disease is to develop the chest by suitable exercise, and to live under proper hygienic conditions. The doctor had said last year that, in the case of the members of the Society, the kind of exercise practised had resulted in an increase of girth to the extent of 1¾ inches, in which the patient was not *in extremis*; and this year he was able to report a further average increase of girth of a quarter of an inch. In the examination for the Society's gold medal, the three who stood highest on the list had broadened their chests by 6½, 5, and 4¾ inches respectively. The mortality of all the cases has been under ten per cent., and those consumptive patients who have been cured have suffered no relapse. One of them presented himself for life insurance, was accepted as a first class life, and obtained a reduction in his premium.

HONEYMOON.—The word "Honeymoon" is traceable to Teutonic origin. Among the Teutons was a favorite drink, called "Metheglin." It was made of mead and honey, and was like that of the European countries. These honeyed drinks were used more especially at marriage festivals which were kept up among the nobility one lunar month, the festive board being well supplied with metheglin. "Honahsoon" signified the moon or *moonah* of the marriage festival.

THE history of Short-hand is a most interesting one. It took its rise in England soon after the Reformation, through the intense desire of earnest Christians to take down the burning words of the preachers of those days. From the year 1602 to 1682 there were no less than thirteen systems invented. Wesley's great revival again gave a great impetus to the art. In the latter half of the last century, twenty-one fresh systems were invented. But now-a-days all of these have been surperseded by Pitman's phonography. The latest Government statistics show that 88 per cent, of those learning shorthand in the United States of America were learning Pitman's system, or slight modifications thereof. These latter modifications have been introduced by various publishers in order to secure American copyright. In England 93 per cent. of the newspaper reporters use the system.

Tuesday, 22nd September.

THE ornaments put through the walls of the nose vary greatly. There may be but one perforation in each wall or there may be several. In New Zealand flowers, in New Guinea a boar's tusk, in the Solomon Islands a crab's claw, in New Britain thorns, set upright, are the objects thus worn. These are all original and primitive. After the natives come in contact with whites, these give place to metal buttons and rings. In the Sturgis Collection is a rather pretty nose ornament from New Guinea. It is V-shaped, and the arms fit by stud-shanks, one into each wall of the nose. Nose ornaments were known to the Jewess of the exile; Ezekiel xvi. 12. "And I will put a jewel on thy nose"; and Isaiah iii. 21. "The rings and nose-jewels." The cheeks are pierced by some Eskimos, who wear little round stud-buttons in the holes. Ears are pierced the world over. Schweinfurth says that Babucker women pierce the rim of the ears repeatedly, and wear therein bits of straw an inch in length, having twenty such perhaps, in each ear. Ears may be slit and stretched instead of pierced. They then hang in long loops. Catlin gives a picture of an Indian whose beauty had been increased in this way. The Anchorite Islander slits his ears, while the Fijian often has them slit and stretched to such an extent that the two fists might be placed in the openings. Slit ears may be of practical use. The Kaffir carries his snuff-box in his ear-hole, and Captain Cook figures a Mangaia Islander who carried a large knife in his right ear.

IT appears from a Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the anunal report of Cinchona Plantation and Factory in Bengal for 1890-91 that the number of cinchona plants in the plantation, on the Ist April, 1891, was a little over forty-five lacs, while two lacs and thirty-four seedlings were in the nurseries. The crop collected amounted to two lacs and ninety-three thousand pounds of dry bark against three lacs and four thousand in 1889-90. The outturn of the Factory was a little over four thousand pounds of cinchona febrifuge, and four thousand pounds of sulphate of quinine against six thousand, and one thousand and eight hundred pounds, respectively, in the previous year. The revenue, derived from the sale of these drugs, realized rupees one lac and eighteen thousand against one lac and thirteen thousand in the year before last. The net profit of the year's working amounted to rupees seventeen thousand. It seems that some of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal took their supply of quinine from private stores at a somewhat higher price, instead of from the Government store, at a lower price. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals has been ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor to suggest means for the extenstion of demand for Government quinine.

"AN English journal, ealled *Justice*, publishes a somewhat extraordinary article, headed "India—the Weakness of England." The article attempts to show that not only is the possession of India by England ruinous to the people of this country, but is also harmful to England and the English democracy. This is a strange theory, and ought to be exposed.

THE Government of India have still under consideration the Memorial of the Bombay Corporation against the increase of the Police charges being placed wholly on the Municipality.

THE Parsis of Bombay have offered a reward of Rs. 20,000 to any person or persons, who can give such information, as may lead to the elucidation of the circumstances, connected with the Rajabai Tower Tragedy. The Tower Committee will give Rs. 10,000, and the *Jam-i-Jamshed* will give the other Rs. 10,000.

RAJA Rajendra Narain Roy, of Joydebpur, has offered to found a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month in the Dacca College in memory of the late Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. The scholarship will be given to a student, who stands highest in Sanskrit in the Entrance Examination from the Dacca Collegiate School.

THERE are about 120 small temples at Puri around that of Jagannath, and the recent scheme for repairing them, which has been estimated to cost three lacs of rupees, includes the thorough reconstruction of the principal temple with slight repairs of the smaller ones.

Wednesday, 23rd September.

FOUR years ago, a Committee was formed in connection with the Society for Psychical Research in London to investigate into the cause or causes of what is popularly known as spiritual manifestation. The Committee has just published a preliminary report which, amongst others, contains the extraordinary experiences of a gentleman in this connection. This gentleman used to sit with his wife and one of his friends regularly, when wonderful phenomena, such as the turning of tables, removal of solid articles from one place to another, etc., were frequently witnessed. At one sitting, his friend was terribly mauled, his chair being dragged from under him, his coat taken off, his boots found on a sofa several yards away, and his handkerchief tied in a knot on another. He was thoroughly sceptical about spiritualism, but he was deeply impressed with what he saw. And he really stood aghast with wonder when a certain photograph, which he had left under lock and key at home, was produced before him!

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"Babu R. K. Nag, the Bengali youth, who has stood-first in the Fine Arts Examination of the first year class of the Royal Academy of Rome, is an inhabitant of the District of Dacca in East Bengal, who left home a year ago. He had a natural taste for drawing and painting, and was a student of the Calcutta Art School for some time. He is the fitst Indian, who had gone to Italy—the home of the fine arts—for the study of them."

THE *Reichsanzeiger* publishes the text of a Bill for the repression of drunkenness, which will be laid before the Reichstag on its meeting in November next. The Bill consists of twenty-three clauses. The first clause defines the position of a class of licensed dealers somewhat similar to the licensed grocers in England. Such dealers may not sell spirits in less quantities than half a litre. Succeeding clauses deal with the retail dealers. It is proposed that so far as possible, these dealers shall be under obligation to supply food as well as spirituous refreshment, and further that they shall not be permitted to sell liquor before eight o'clock in the morning. They shall furthermore, do all in their power to hinder the abuse of spirituous liquors. By clause 9 no spirit dealer shall be permitted to sell spirits to any person below the age of sixteen years. They are forbidden to sell liquor to any visibly drunken person, or to any persion who within three years has been punished as a confirmed drunkard. The spirit dealer is bound to see that drunken persons are conducted to their dwellings, or handed over to the care of the Police. He is further forbidden to supply liquor on credit.

IT is somewhat curious to recall that Russia admitted women to subordinate posts in her administrative system, while the rest of Europe still excluded them. Travellers have found different reasons for this peculiarity. Some think that the feminine brain is superior among Slav peoples, and on this account, girls, possessing the requisite intelligence, were more readily forthcoming, at the low wages paid, than boys. Some, more cynical, declare that male officials are so corrupt that Government and employers were glad to dispense with them, when they could. Whatever the cause, female clerks in the post and telegraph service, the railways and so forth, are quite an old institution in Russia; they appear in male uniform from the waist upwards, and official cap, while sitting at their desks. Women doctors also have long been recognised, and it has been proposed to issue a Resolution sanctioning the employment of female apprentices in pharmacy.

THE persistent agitation by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce has resulted in an important concession by the East Indian Railway in the reduction of the traffic rates of railway-carried Government stores at the tenth of a pie per maund per mile. Government has agreed to forego this on the railway undertaking to carry goods for the general public at the sixth of a pie per maund per mile.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have asked that Act I. of 1880 may be extended to the Central Provinces, from which labour is now being drawn consequent on the opening of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

Thursday, 24th September.

REGARDING the Electric Lighting in Bombay, the *Indu Prokash* has the following remarks, which may be of use to Calcutta :—" The Bombay Corporation rejected, on Thursday last, a motion for trying a costly experiment of Electric Lighting in Bombay. The Corporation has used a wise discretion in refusing to undertake any pecuniary liability in its present precarious financial condition. It was an act of great self-denial on its part not to have allowed itself to be tempted by the chance of getting so attractive a luxury. But seeing that there was no immediate want of it, and considering that the Municipal Exchequer is by no means overflowing, it was right, the Corporation declined to take the burden upon itself. The experiment was to cost Rs. 58,500 to begin with, and involved an eventual outlay of 1½ lacs, as the price of the plant. The experience of electric lighting we have had in Bombay was by no means encouraging. The light had the inconvenient habit of leaving the streets in sudden darkness. A costly undertaking, involving an expenditure of over two lacs, with doubtful antecedents, has been well shunted off."

THE *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg reports another revolt against the authorities in Southern Russia resulting as before in the pacification of the malcontents by means of ball-cartridge fired amongst the mob. The people are said to have resisted the measures taken to prevent the spread of cattle disease. The authorities had to call out a battalion of Cossacks. Seventeen rioters were killed and several wounded.

IT seems that Lienpunga and Khalkan, two of the Lushai Chiefs imprisoned at Hazaribagh, committed suicide some days ago by strangling themselves in the most determined manner with a rope. Elaborate precautions had been taken to guard the prisoners, and the officials are at a loss to say how they procured the rope to hang themselves, though an inquiry was instituted immediately after the occurrence. The surviving Chief Thangula is said to be inconsolable. These chiefs, it will be remembered, were concerned in the murder of Lieutenant Stewart.

FOR a considerable time past inquiries have been proceeding regarding the indebtedness of landowners in the Central Provinces and the Punjab, and also as to whether the Deccan Ryots Act should be extended to other districts of the Bombay Presidency. Reports from the local Government are now before the Government of India, and it is not improbable that a Commission will be formed to examine those reports, and consider whether the Deccan Ryots Act should be extended, and whether the application of some similar measure in other Provinces is desirable, particularly in the Central Provinces and the Punjab.

THE Government of India has prepared certain rules in connection with the existing Famine Codes for the improvement of the system of reporting under the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture. The reporting in normal times of prices, rainfall, state of crops, etc., from which the approach of scarcity and distress is to be detected, will be improved. The Government of India demands only that the special departments shall examine and report upon the efficiency of the working machinery, not that the departments should take the work from the district officers, even in menaced districts, the local Government having the option of calling upon the Agricultural Department for special enquiries. With regard to the high prices of staple food-grains, Madras has suggested that the explanation be submitted by the office wherever there is a 25 per cent increase, but the Government of India is disposed to prefer 20 per cent being adopted in Bombay. The point is left, however, to local Governments.

THE cost of the relief measures, undertaken by the Madras Government in the affected districts, is reported to be nearly Rs. 80,000 per mensem. This sum includes expenditure both on relief works and on gratuitous relief.

REPORTS received at Berlin state that fully a half of the German forces in East Africa have been destroyed by the Natives. The restoration of Major Wissmann to the supreme control of German affairs in East Africa being urgently demanded.

THE Committee of the Oriental Congress has made the following awards and honour medals:—To Mr. Fawcett and Doctor Bellew, honour certificates. To Pandits Nyaratna, Guruprasad, Janardhan, Oppert merit certificates. To Pandits Dhruva and Driredi, and to Civilians Johnston and Smith, approved certificates.

THE Management of the Imperial Institute announce that the daughters of the late Colonel Ouseley, of the Bengal Army, have founded three scholarships in the school of Modern Oriental Studies, to encourage students in acquiring a knowledge of Oriental languages.

Friday, 25th September.

A CONTEMPORARY says :—An Afghan ruler once described his country as a land of men and stones. If government after Amir Abdur Rahman's fashion continues long, only the stones will remain; for the census which has just been taken shows a large decrease of population. The Governors of Candahar and Tashkurghan have both sent in reports of the result of the census in their territories. The first is said to show a decrease of 10,000 souls in the population of the Candahar district, compared with the results of the census taken in Amir Sher Ali's time. The decrease is attributed to the fact that many people have left their native places for India and Beluchistan, owing to their fear of the Amir. The report of Tashkurghan also shows only 6,000 houses as compared with 16,000 houses shown in Amir Sher Ali's time. The decrease here is due to the men of this place, who are Uzbeks, having taken up their abode on the other side of the Oxus river owing to the distress caused among them by the exactions of the Amir's officials. The Amir has expressed his regret at these unsatisfactory results, and is said to have written to the Governors to try and make the people more contented, and not to give way to tyranny, but to arrange means somehow to bring the refugees back to their homes. The reports of the census from the Jellalabad, Ningrahar, Kunar, and Laghman districts are also said to show a large decrease in population. The decrease here is also attributed to many men having migrated to Peshawur, Bajaur, Kohistan, &c. The reports of Turkistan and Herat had not yet been received. The Amir, it is said, sent orders to all Governors to make inquiries into the real cause of the decrease.

WE all know that Mr. Gladstone is a great buyer of old books. In an article on Mr. Stillie, a well-known second-hand bookseller in Edinburgh, which appears in the *Publishers' Circular*, it is stated that on one occasion Mr. Gladstone bought some valuable volumes from Mr. Stillie, and returning some years afterwards, said, by the way you charged me too much for one of the books I bought last time I was here." Mr. Stillie replied he would allow 10*s*. above if returned. In one of his last visits, writes Mr. Stillie, he began to think he was buying too many of my scarce books, and to the great amusement of Lord Rosebery, who was with him, he exclaimed, " God, I must leave this shop or I shall be ruined."

It is reported at Bucharest that King Charles of Roumania, who is greatly distressed by the condition of Queen Elizabeth, has expressed a desire to abdicate the throne.

AN illustration of the profits to be derived from the smallest things comes from Paris, where a M. Paulian has taken on himself the task of ascertaining the final destiny of all the flotsam of the river Seine as it flows through Paris, until it is caught by the long wooden arms of the batardeaux fixed to receive it. The old corks, which are very numerous, are sold to the druggists, who use them in different ways. The old boots and shoes are taken by the cobblers, who find some new use for them. The dead dogs, cats and rats are placed in an oven, boiled in water and sulphuric acid, and then squeezed in hydraulic presses the resulting animal fat being employed in the manufacture of candles and soap, while the animal matter remaining serves as manure. It is estimated that, together with the offal of the slaughter houses, the flotsam of the Seine produces yearly 81,000 kilos of glycerine, 42,000 kilos of oil, and 5,000 kilos of manure. Further, the Seine supplies the material for rearing worms which are used for bait, and from this industry one firm alone is said to derive an annual income of 25,000 francs.

THE Government of India in the Home Department has published a Resolution stating that the rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices published with the Notification of the 3rd July 1888 shall not apply to classes VII (Rs. 50—75), VIII (Rs. 35—50), and IX (Rs. 25—35) of appointments in the Statistical Branch, and to classes IX(Rs 25—35) and X. Rs 20—25) in the General Branch of the Department of Finance and Commerce. That Department will also have authorty to recruit without reference to the rules in the case of appointments in class VIII (Rs. 35—50) in its General Branch at any time when it considers it necessary to do so, but ordinarily recruitment to that class will be from passed candidates. No clerk other than a passed candidate who enters the classes now exempted from the operation of rules after the date of this resolution shall be eligible for promotion to the classes above class VII in the Statistical and class VIII in the General Branch, except in accordance with rule 12 of the Rules of the 3rd July, 1888.

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Saturday, 26th September.

THE death of the Patriarch at Constantinople has produced a profound impression in Greece. The event is looked on as a national misfortune, not only by reason of the difficulties which cannot fail to arise in connection with the appointment of a successor to the Patriarchate, but also on account of the firm and self-denying attitude the deceased had maintained during the past year in defence of the Patriarchal privileges which the Porte attempted to suppress, in violation at once of express Conventions and all historical traditions. The sympathies of the Hellenic world were won by the skill with which during the past five years, the late Patriarch had in very difficult circumstances, directed the destinies of the Orthodox Church. The prudence, moderation and experience displayed by the deceased Prelate in the management of his responsible office cannot, it is said, easily be replaced.

THERE is a strong impression in many quarters, writes a London correspondent, that Mr. Raikes's death will make more certain Mr. Smith's retirement from the leadership of the House of Commons before Parliament reassembles. It is notorious that the only reason he has so long continued in office, which the state of his health has rendered it so difficult for him to fill, was the Premier's aversion to making any changes in the Ministry. Now that a change is inevitable this reason disappears, and it is thought that he will claim the freedom from Ministerial calls for which he has so long been wishing. It is believed that in the event of Mr. Smith's retirement Sir Michael Hicks-Beach shall lead the House during what remains of the present Parliament. This arrangement would have the advantage of causing fewer changes in the *personnel* of the Ministry than puting either Mr. Balfour or Mr. Goschen in the place, and this in the expiring days of a Parliament is no small matter.

THE development of the telegraph system in China has been very marked lately, and the *Revue Francaise* gives some interesting facts concerning it. It will be remembered that the first telegraph line in China was opened in 1872. The effect of the last Franco-Chinese war was to force upon the Chinese Government the recognition of the necessity for rapid communication between the centre and the scene of action, and the determination was then taken to endow the Celestial Empire with a complete network of telegraph lines. The work was entrusted to the Danish Northern Telegraph Company, and now all the principal towns of China are connected not only with each other and with the outlying districts of the empire, but with submarine cables which bring them into immediate connection with the world. The Great Wall of China and London are within a few hours' communication of each other. There is not at present a direct overland connection between Canton and Paris; but a comparatively short line to join Helampo, on the Chinese system, with Blagovetschensk, on the St. Petersburg-Vladivostock line, would effect this through communication. All the telegraph operators are native Chinese, who for the most part speak English.

A CONTEMPORARY writes :—"The press had been hitherto without a patron saint, but we are told that the Pope has selected St. Francis de Sales as the one fit to afford protection to journalists. Have patron saints no voice in the dispensation of their favours? We do not know whether the saint referred to would like to have any dealings with such a troublesome and miscellaneous lot as the editors of newspapers. The Madras *Cosmopolite* says that, now that the press has a patron saint, it need fear no Gagging Act or other contrivance for muzzling its liberty.

COUNT von Moltke thus writes on the wars of the present day :—The days are gone by when, for dynastic purposes, small armies of professional soldiers went to war to conquer a city, or a province, and then sought winter quarters or made peace. The wars of the present day call whole nations to arms, there is scarcely a family that does not suffer by them. The entire financial resources of the State are appropriated to the purpose, and the different seasons of the year have no bearing on the indefatigable progress of hostilities. As long as the nations continue independent of each other there will be disagreements that can only be settled by force of arms, but, in the interests of humanity, it is to be hoped that wars will become less frequent, as they have become more terrible. Generally speaking, it is no longer the ambition of monarchs which endangers peace; the passions of the people, its dissatisfaction with interior conditions and things, the strife of parties and the intrigues of their leaders are the causes."

A FRENCHMAN now claims to be able to photograph speech. He photographs the lips in the act of speaking. It is thus seen that the form of the mouth is quite definite for the different articulate sounds, and the photographs will be used to train deaf mutes in lip-speech.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1891-92.)

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Monday*, the *28th Inst.*, at 5 P. M.
Subject: Iron.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *29th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Electro-Magnetism and Electro-Magnetic Rotations.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the *30th Inst.*, at 5 P. M,
Subject: Cobalt and Nickel.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 20th, 1891. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1891.

JUSTICE AND MERCY.

THE Viceroy has exercised his prerogative of mercy. The proprietor, editor, manager and printer of the *Bangabasi* asked for mercy, and their prayer has been granted. The Government of Bengal, with the sanction of the Government of India, has instructed its law officers to stay further criminal proceedings against the *Bangabasi*. We feel deeply grateful to Government for the clemency it has shown. The object for which the prosecution was instituted has been gained. The majesty of law has been vindicated; the humble submission of the offending journal has been secured; the Native Press has been impressed; and a salutary lesson has been taught. An important reading of the law relating to seditious libels has been secured, and it has been clearly shown that the present law is sufficient, and requires no amendment. The *Bangabasi*, though disclaiming all intention of inciting disaffection, frankly acknowledged its transgression. It has virtually accepted the verdict of the Jury in a loyal spirit, and has admitted that the language used in the incriminated articles was 'intemperate, disrespectful and unjustifiable.' As soon as the Jury and the leaders of the community pronounced the articles to be open to the serious charge preferred against the conductors of the *Bangabasi*, they at once tendered their humble and unconditional submission, and threw themselves unreservedly on the mercy of Government. In submitting an humble apology for infringing the law, they have acted in a manly and straight-forward manner, and for this they have the sympathy of all law-abiding men. They have given a solemn assurance that they will conduct their journal in a loyal spirit, and never again infringe the law. The British Indian Association and the Native Press Association severely condemned the intemperate language of the *Bangabasi*; but having regard to the contrition unreservedly expressed by its conductors, supported their prayer for mercy. The Government has most generously granted this prayer, and has thus shown that in instituting criminal proceedings against the *Bangabasi*, it was influenced by no vindictive feelings.

It cannot be denied that important results have been gained by the trial. The tone of the Vernacular Press has been greatly improved. The conductors of the Vernacular papers have come to know that there is a limit beyond which they will not be allowed to go. Unbridled license will be put down with a strong hand. The law as it stands has been interpreted, and this interpretation was accepted as correct by the jury. The doubts which existed then with regard to this vexed question have been removed. We know exactly how the law has been construed by the highest judicial authority in the empire. There is difference of opinion on this point, it is true, but there cannot be the shadow of a doubt how the law will be interpreted, if a similar case comes to trial again. Thus far then our position is clear. Disapprobation is *not* disaffection, says the law. The Counsel for the defence contended "that the words disaffection and disapprobation were synonymous words, and had one and the same meaning." 'If that reasoning," says the learned Chief Justice, "were sound, it would be impossible for any person to be convicted under the section, as every class of writing would be within the explanation. But the gentlemen of the Jury were thoroughly acquainted with the English language, and must know that there was a very wide difference between the meaning of the two words, disaffection and disapprabation. Whenever the prefix 'dis' was added to a word, the word formed conveyed an idea the opposite of that conveyed by the word without the prefix. Disaffection meant a feeling contrary to affection: in other words, dislike or hatred. Disapprobation meant simply disapproval. It was quite possible to disapprove of a man's sentiments or action, and yet to like him. The meaning of the two words was so distinct that he felt it hardly necessary to tell the Jury that the contention of Mr. Jackson could not be sustained. If a person used either spoken or written words calculated to create in the minds of the persons to whom they were addressed a disposition not to obey the lawful authority of Government, or to subvert or resist that authority if and when occasion should arise, and if he did so with the intention of creating such a disposition in his hearers or readers, he would be guilty of the offence of attempting to excite disaffection within the meaning of the section, though no disturbance was brought about by his words or any feeling of disaffection, in fact, produced by them. It was sufficient for the purposes of the section that the words used were calculated to excite feelings of ill-will against Government and to hold it up to the hatred and contempt of the people and that they were used by him with the intention to create such feeling."

This is the law as interpreted by the highest law-officer of the Crown. Whether this interpretation would have been accepted by a Full Bench on appeal is a question which it is in vain to consider. It is enough for all practical purposes that this is the accepted interpretation, and that this interpretation will be acted on in all future cases. This is certainly an important result of the trial, and Government is satisfied that the present law is fully sufficient to repress all seditious writings. The Press of the country will now know to what extent their utterances in disapprobation of public measures will be tolerated. "It has been shown beyond doubt" says the Government of India, "that deliberate attempts to excite feelings of enmity and ill-will against the Government, and to hold it up to the hatred and contempt of the people, and misrepresentation of the true state of affairs by partial statements of facts so as to cause disaffection, are offences within the purview of the section, and that writings of this nature in the public press render those who publish them liable to punishment under the existing law. "Honest and independent criticism", the Government of India continues, "however mistaken or even hostile, of Government measures or the action of public officers, has nothing to fear from the law, so long as it is put forward in good faith and does not attempt to stir up hatred of the Government or attack its inherent characteristics." The writings then which will be calculated to excite 'hatred and contempt' against Government will be taken as seditious, and its authors will be punished according to law. As to what will constitute this 'hatred and contempt' is a point which must be left to the jury to decide.

There is another question to which we feel bound to draw attention. That criticism, says the Government of India, which attempts to "attack the inherent characteristics of the Government," will come within the purview of the law of sedition. What the words "inherent characteristics" exactly mean we do not know. But we suppose what the Government of India intends to convey is this: The administration of the country is based upon certain fundamental principles. The whole administrative structure depends upon the strict maintenance of these principles. These are foundations of the British Government in India. These foundations, whatever they are, must remain intact. Nothing should be allowed to be done which would in any way interfere with the free operation of the basal principles of Government. What these principles are every sensible person must know for himself. No authoritative exposition of them is needed. These principles are in no way different from those upon which all civilised Governments are based. These principles must be respected and maintained, and cannot be allowed to be touched.

There were apprehensions that the Government of India was contemplating to enact a law restraining the liberty of the Native Press. The results of the trial have shown that these apprehensions were groundless. "No prosecution," says the Government of India, "under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code had been instituted since that section was added to the Code in 1870, and doubts had been expressed in various quarters as to the manner in which it might be construed by the Courts. The Government of India did not share these doubts; and were not prepared to admit that the law as it stands is insufficient." We have always maintained that the present law is fully competent to deal with seditious writings, and we are very glad that the Government of India is perfectly satisfied that the present law does not require any amendment. This in itself is a great gain, and we are thankful to be assured that in the opinion of the Government no repressive measures are at present necessary to bring seditious writers to reason. The cases as they occur will be judged on their own merits, and the present law will be applied to deal with them.

It is satisfactory to see in what light the leaders of Anglo-Indian opinion view the settlement of this vexatious case. The *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* have expressed their unqualified approval of the action taken by Government. In speaking of the results of the case, the *Englishman* says:

> From another point of view the case promises to have the most salutary results. The petition of the *Bangabasi* staff was endorsed by the British Indian and the Native Press Associations. The large body represented by the former Society has a direct interest in promoting the cause of good order, and there can be no doubt that all its influence will be brought to bear upon the vernacular press of Bengal in the direction of moderating and improving its tone. The Native Press Association, if conducted in the spirit of its prospectus, may have a yet more beneficial influence. The object of the Association is avowedly "to protect, maintain, and further by all legitimate means the lawful interests of the Native Press and to improve its tone and status; and to preserve moderation in the discussion of all public questions, and to take all such measures as might be necessary to enable the Native Press to fulfil the important functions which belong to it, as the educator of the people, the exponent of public opinion, and the faithful interpreter between the rulers and the ruled." The Association has a large field of activity before it, but in attempting to grapple with the evil it will receive the support of every loyal and law-abiding citizen, and of all who have the true interests of the country at heart.

We are very thankful to the *Englishman* for this appreciative notice of the Native Press Association, and let us hope the Association will by its conduct justify the good opinion which has been formed of it by the leaders of Anglo-Indian opinion.

The *Indian Daily News* is unreasonable. It views the action of Government in any thing but a proper light. It indulges in strong language against the conductors of the *Bangabasi* and their friends. "We simply regret," says the *Daily News*, "that the Government should have allowed themselves to be humbugged by the astute defendants and their friends into adopting a course of action which we have already heard interpreted as a sign of weakness." Such language does not become a veteran journalist like the editor of the *Indian Daily News*. He above all should have known that the conductors of the *Bangabasi* and their friends have acted throughout with sincerity and perfect good faith. The conductors of the *Baagabasi* have tendered an *unconditional* submission, and the Government has accepted a complete reparation. The *Daily News* has been fighting against a phantom, which exists nowhere. Let us only hope that the *Bangabasi* will now be conducted in a spirit which will falsify the predictions of its enemies.

The Native Press is grateful, and fully appreciate the generous action of Government. The *Mirror* alone strikes a discordant note. But the *Mirror* is cracked. It no longer reflects, but distorts and disperses public opinion. The *Bangabasi*, according to the *Mirror*, is humbled to the dust. The whole Bengali race has been humiliated. The Native Press has been drawn through the mire. There have been family arrangements, which cannot but be severely condemned. The "so-called" Native Press Association has been betrayed, and its President ought to be hanged, drawn and quartered. We have all lost independence inasmuch as we do not style the officials as "absolute tyrants." "The times are out of joint." We are sorry for the *Mirror*. We do not wonder, however, that no heed is paid to its senseless cry.

One word more, and we have done. The *Mirror* is curious about the mystic value of dates. We would recommend him to study the occult virtues of the magic wire. Light would soon be thrown upon points upon which the all-knowing *mahatmas* are unable at present to enlighten our erratic brother.

THE LAST MUNICIPAL MEETING.

AT the Municipal meeting on Thursday last the Annual Report was adopted. Babu Kallynath Mitter 'deprecated' the delay which characterised the submission of the report. This is a yearly complaint and he thought something should be done to ensure its earlier submission to the members of the Corporation. The official year with which the Report dealt had closed on the 31st March, and it was now the end of September. The report was sprung upon the members, and at a moment's notice they were expected to wade through hundreds of pages of matter, and discuss it and make suggestions upon it, and consent hurriedly to its submission to Government. If they had more time to consider the Report, the Commissioners might be able to suggest matters to which prominence should be given, and a very much more satisfactory Report could be sent up to Government. If the Chairman put some pressure on his subordinate departments, he did not see why the Report should not be issued by the end of July. He said, he had gone carefully through the Report and he was surprised to find that there was no reference whatever in it to that most important subject—a subject which had engrossed the attention of the Commissioners for some time, and in which the general public was especially interested—*viz.*, the working of the Assessment department of the Corporation. The public for a long while had been loud in their complaints against the work of that department, and the least that the Commissioners could have done was to have given some explanation in some instances of the scandalous delay which had occurred in disposing of appeals against the figures of the assessor.

The next matter of importance that engaged the attention of the Commissioners was the Health officer's report. Babu Surendranath Banerjee took exception to the following passage and moved that it be expunged :—

"The uselessness, from a sanitary point of view, of the laws and byelaws for streets and buildings in Calcutta becomes more apparent the longer they are in force. I wrote very fully on the subject in my last annual report. I have little to add to that report, excepting to record that longer experience in the working of the laws brings out the fact that, in different parts of the town, unhealthy houses are being built according in every respect to the requirements of the existing laws. The laws and bye-laws now in force might very apropriately be termed laws and bye-laws to legalise insanitary buildings."

Dr. Simpson is an "old offender," in this matter and he has his supporters. He therefore got off on this occasion as he has done on others. As it is, the building regulations are sufficiently oppressive and if the learned Doctor, with his new experiences in the Hygiene Congress, is to have his own way, Calcutta will hardly be worth having a house in very sooth.

Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion was neither put to the vote nor was the sense of the meeting taken on it, as there was no "notice of motion." It is difficult to see why in a matter entirely arising out of the discussion on the Report, notice of motion should have been insisted upon. Last year an exactly similar thing happened, when upon the motion of some of the members strictures on the Complaints Committee were expunged from the Report. If the passage complained of is objectionable, the motion should certainly have been put to the vote. This we are told has been done over and over again and there is absolutely no reason why Babu Surendranath's amendment, for it was nothing more, should have been so summarily hustled out. The Commissioners had assembled to discuss their Annual Report and to consider whether they would send it up to Government as it stood or whether any additions or alterations were necessary. Any one making any suggestions on the constitution of the report, would not therefore be moving any substantive resolution, but simply an amendment for which no notice whatsoever is necessary or possible. If these suggestions are not allowed to be made it would not matter much if the report is never submitted to the general body of Commissioners.

Some of the daily papers announce that some other formal business was gone through in the above mentioned meeting, which was of "purely formal nature." One of these was the adoption of bye-laws under the new Hackney Carriage Act, about which the public knows nothing just as yet. Babu Kallynath Mitter's observations regarding the Administration Report, applies with redoubled force to the Hackney Carriage bye-laws, for, if we are informed aright, they did not reach the general body of Commissioners quite 12 hours before the meeting. They were simply called upon to record the decree of the Bye-Laws Committee. The Hackney Carriage Committee and those that had taken part in the discussion of the measure in its different stages, were not consulted in the matter although a favoured few may have been added to the Bye-laws Committee in a hurry. While the Act was being passed the public and the Commissioners were assured that the latter having power to frame suitable bye-laws, all evils would be remedied. The bye-laws have now been passed in hot haste and the public must wait for further reforms till further amendment of the Act or the Bye-Laws. Absolutely no provisions have been made, we are told, for improvement of third class carriages which need improvement most, although fares have been enhanced. At the urgent solicitation of Babu Lal Behary Bysak a clause was inserted at the last moment that these carriages must be roomy enough to hold four persons, and no definite dimensions were laid down. "Technical difficulties" were in the way of further improvements, though technical difficulties were not allowed to interfere with raising of height in the case of first class horses. The apology for this is said to be that as the Act comes into force soon, the bye-laws have to be published at once and consent to publication *en masse* has to be *wired* to Darjeeling! Why could not the bye-laws be taken in hand earlier? So far as the general public will be concerned the Act and the bye-laws will never do much good.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE Resolution of the Bengal Government on the administration of the Customs Department for the financial year 1890-91, contains many important figures for estimating the progress of the export and import trade of these provinces. A comparative statement of the customs duty imposed on exports and imports, collected in Bengal during the past five years, shows that, with the exception of a casual decrease in 1887-88, there has been systematic and continual progress in this branch of the Government Revenue. Salt has contributed the largest quota to these collections. The total net receipt during the year under review was Rs. 2,74,48,013 as against Rs. 2,62,93,652 in 1889-90 and as against Rs. 2,62,32,861 in 1888-89. The gross revenue from salt alone amounted to Rs. 2,30,66,656 in 1890-91, as against Rs. 2,25,83,827 in 1889-90 and as against Rs. 2,27,28,687 in 1888-89. This does not support the contention that enhanced duties have led to a diminution in the consumption. A noteworthy feature of the salt trade has been that crushed salt has been beating down Liverpool salt in the market. Exclusive of the duty on salt, the export and the import duty may be said to have almost balanced each other in 1886-87; but since then there have been great variations in their relative proportions, the balance being generally in favour of the import duty. During the year under review the import duty exceeded the export duty by so much as Rs. 5,86,740. This is significant in view of the abolition of the general import duties in 1881-82, and is explained by the resolution as being the result of large realisations from spirits and kerosine oil. In the export duty of the last financial year, the most marked increase occurred in rice, due to a good demand, plentiful crops and a low local price.

The total value of the export trade, including goods, treasure, and Government transactions, was Rs. 46,49,940,33 in 1890-91 as against Rs. 47,58,53,174 in 1889-90, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,08,59,141. The total value of the impor trade, including the same items, was Rs. 36,79,02,582 in 1890-91 as against Rs. 32,54,20,634 in 1889-90, showing an increase of Rs. 4,24,81,948. The decrease in the export trade is ascribed to smaller shipments and a heavy fall in price of some of the principal articles exported consequent on the high rate of exchange which prevailed during some parts of the year. The total trade of the province however shows an increase in value to the amount of Rs. 3,16,22,807.

The bulk of the foreign trade of Calcutta is carried on with the United Kingdom; but the percentage, which in 1889-90 was the lowest for ten years, has again declined and now stands at 57·86 per cent. The total trade with China shows an increase during the last year and this country yet stands second in the list. The United States comes third. The percentage of trade with Germany has risen from 2·46 to 4·08. Australia and Ceylon have advanced and taken up a position above France. The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal to the total trade, has increased during the year under review by ·7 per cent, which corresponds to an increase of 1⅛ crore in value.

Some fluctuations have taken place in shipping during the past two or three years. The tendency has been towards an increase of steam vessels and a decrease of sailing vessels. The latter fell from 603 in 1888-89 to 554 in 1889-90 and then to 446 in 1890-91. The increase in steam vessels last year was 27. The number of vessels sailing direct to London declined by sixty owing, it is believed, mainly to the rise in dock charges brought about by the strikes of 1889, which have induced many continental merchants to make their shipments through Hamburg and Antwerp instead of through London.

The total value of imports into Calcutta during the last year was higher than in any preceding year, being Rs. 29,90,13,666 in 1890-91 as against Rs. 26,24,11,018 in 1889-90. Cotton goods form 56 per cent of the total foreign import trade. The Collector remarks that the statistics of the last five years show no signs of marked expansion in this trade. The cotton piece-goods business suffered much during the last year owing to the rise in the value of silver brought about by American legislation. The importation of metals declined by about 10½ lakhs. The importation of galvanised iron has, however, steadily advanced, showing that iron is now being more generally used in the construction of buildings. The trade in mineral oils continues to show steady expansion. The bounty system in Europe having led to an enormous production and low prices, the importation of sugar was unusually great, and the Resolution says that it is almost hopeless to expect any revival in the export trade of Bengal sugar. There has been a decrease of 3 lakhs in malt liquors, an increase of nearly 1¾ lakhs in spirits and a very slight increase in wines and liquors. The Collector has drawn attention to the inferior quality of a large quantity of the spirits imported. Ac-

cording to him they are mere concoctions of cheap German spirits, coloured and flavoured, to resemble the wines they are called after. The resolution mentions with satisfaction that the imports of coal have largely declined and now stand below the exports. Country coal is now used by all the large steamer firms. It is further hoped that this trade will still further expand with the opening out of new coal-fields, the extension of railways, and the reduction of mineral freights. There has been a decline in the importation of matches owing to a rise in price, and Japanese matches are fast gaining ground. Quinine, chiefly of Howard's manufacture, shows the highest figure yet recorded being 25,757 lbs, which speaks but poorly of the general sanitation of the country. The importation of China tea rose to 58,008 lbs from 39,188lbs in 1888-89. China tea not being liked by Europeans and being only occasionally used by Natives, it is suggested that some of this tea, in spite of Afghan trade restrictions, still finds its way beyond the North Western frontier of India.

The total value of exports from Calcutta to frontier countries declined from Rs. 38,18,78,636 in 1889-90 to Rs. 35,93,66,166 in 1890-91, showing a net decrease of Rs. 2,25,12,470. The falling off was confined to free goods, and the principal items of decrease were—raw jute, 82 lakhs; seeds 65½ lakhs; dyeing materials 43¾ lakhs; opium 39¼ lakhs; jute manufactures 30¾ lakhs; and raw cotton 26½ lakhs. The case of raw jute was peculiarly unhappy. The high prices in the previous year led the cultivators to sow more extensively, so that the crop in the year under review was the largest ever known. But the quality produced was much inferior and prices fell heavily, even so much as 70 per cent. There was a slight decrease in the value of tea exported amounting to Rs. 9,10,417, but there was an increase of about 2¾ million pounds in the amount of tea exported as compared with the previous year. Indian tea is evidently gaining ground in the United Kingdom as compared with China tea. The exports to Australia also have increased by more than 1¼ million pounds, and the resolution notices with satisfaction this general increase in Indian tea traffic. The export of rice rose from 5,366,807 cwt to 7,066,443 cwt, the increase being chiefly due to larger supplies drawn by Ceylon. The United Kingdom took 18 per cent. more than usual owing to the failure of the Japanese rice crop. The indigo crop in 1890 was so small as 95,000 maunds, against 1,44,718 maunds in 1889. The export of raw cotton fell from 452,134 cwt. to 355,434 cwt., which the Collector attributes to the poorness of the crop and the disturbance caused by the sudden rise in exchange. The resolution doubts whether these causes alone fully account for the decline in the exports of cotton from Calcutta. The resolution points out that a gradually increasing part of the export cotton trade of Upper India is carried on through Bombay, whither communications have been easier by the opening of the Rajputana and Indian Midland Railway, and where the post offers larger and more advantageous markets to producers. There has been a further decline in the export of wheat of 13 per cent., and there is little likelihood of the trade expanding at present. The export of opium shows an increase from 55, 985 chests to 57,597 chests, or 2·8 per cent.; but there was a heavy decline in average declared value, the price per chest being Rs. 1038 against Rs. 1138 in 1889-90. The exports of silk were the lowest for five years, owing partly to the French demand having fallen off and partly to the prices asked for coarse Bengal silk having risen.

THE INDIAN FACTORY QUESTION AT THE HYGIENIC CONGRESS.

THE cotton lords of Lancashire whose hearts are touched to the quick by the sufferings of Indian mill-hands, sent their paid advocate, Mr. Holt Hallett, to read a paper on Indian Factory Legislation before the Demographic section of the Congress of Hygiene, presided over by Sir Douglas Galton. Mr. Holt Hallett's paper, as might have been expected, contained the usual sensational allegations against Indian mill-owners; and it was generally felt that this paper, from the extravagance of its language, was out of place at a scientific meeting. Mr. Holt Hallett dealt first with workshops and minor factories excluded from the Factory Act passed in March last, and said that owing to workshops not having been brought under regulation, children of any age from babies in arms upwards, may be employed in them for any number of hours in the day or night, and under most insanitary conditions. As regards minor factories, the condition, Mr. Holt Hallett went on to say, was worse than that of the workshops, because danger from unguarded machinery and untrained enginemen is added to the general insanitary condition of the premises. It was urged that no enactment having been passed for the protection of operatives employed in workshops and minor factories, the merciless owners took advantage of the helplessness of the hands. Passing on to factories coming under the new Factory Act, Mr. Holt Hallett pointed out that lads over 14 years of age are classed in the Act as men, and girls over the same age are classed as women. Lads and men, he said, are only so far protected by the Act that they are allowed one day's rest in seven, and in factories not working under the shift system, are granted an interval of half an hour for meals at noon; while in factories working on the shift system they may be employed day and night for six days in the week, or 144 hours a week without rest. Mr. Holt Hallett contended that the shift system sanctioned for India combines the evils of loose limits with the still greater evil of allowing women and girls, as well as lads, to be employed at night; and that in India night work is specially harmful. He insisted on the cruelty of working an ill-fed Indian operative, of far less physical capacity and stamina than an English operative, for a greater number of hours, and he did not hesitate to say that to workmen and lads from 14 years of age and upwards for 14 hours a day with only half an hour's interval for meals and rest, is a disgrace to Indian manufacturers. Mr. Holt Hallett, as might have been expected, concluded by strongly recommending the application of the English Factory and Workshops Act to India.

A most animated and interesting discussion followed the reading of Mr. Holt Hallett's paper. Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, the delegate of the Bombay Millowners' Association, presented the other side of the case and made a capital impression in the debate. He answered the sensational statements contained in Mr. Holt Hallett's paper in a way which left nothing to be desired. He said:—"The first and most debateable point was the hours of labour. It had been said that 13 or 14 hours were extorted from the male operative. The fact, however, was that Indian mills worked from sunrise to sunset, and the longest days did not yield more than from 12½ to 13 working hours, whilst the shortest varied from 11 to 11¼ hours. Taking the average of the whole year, they got twelve hours, six minutes ten seconds showing that the duration of the working day in India did not differ materially from that obtaining in other countries. The obvious advantage of working in sun-light was that the Indian operative was protected from the atmospheric impurities generated in English factories by the burning of gas. Should the English or any other system of fixed hours be introduced, gas-light must be used during some months of the year and there would be unnecessary fouling of the atmosphere in the mills established by law. The Indian operative, moreover, could time himself better by the sun than by the clock. * * * With regard to women operatives, their hours as put on paper, were from seven to half past five. They could, however, be seen arriving at any time between seven and nine and they left before half-past five as they pleased. In this respect, as in many others, the Indian mill women were better off, not only than their sisters in the English mills, but also than others of their own class in India who worked outside for longer hours and received less wages as testified to by mill operatives themselves before the Factory Commission. * * * With regard to the conditions under which the operatives worked, he denied that there was any excessive restriction of freedom. The male operative could be seen coming in and out at all hours of the day, and he was able when absent himself to furnish a substitute and keep a lien on his appointments. He would have his shave and shampoo while in the mill, and 15 per cent. of his time was spent in the compound." These facts which Dr. Bahadurji placed before his hearers had been gathered by him on the spot, while Mr. Holt Hallett spoke more or less from hearsay evidence or from what he had read in books. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that Dr. Bahadurji's facts should have caused greater weight with the Congress than Mr. Holt Hallett's sensational statements. The learned Doctor then proceeded to show that the Factory laws of England were not suitable to India. He pointed out that the work done in Lancashire mills by one hand would require three hands to do in an Indian mill, and observed:—"It was not in the nature of the Indian operative to work with the concentrated energy of an English workman. His work was always necessarily intermittent and desultory. Dexterous and skilful as the Indian operative might often prove himself to be, he was certainly not laborious and his muscles were unfitted for continuous work. To expect an Indian operative to display the mind and muscle of an English workman, by fixing the same conditions for both, was to go against natural laws for the purpose of legislation. The unwisdom of working natives like Englishmen had been displayed in the dockyards, where the men dropped down from the exhaustion of sustained labour and many of them died. The mill-hand belonged to an agricultural class that worked every season of the year and from day to day under all conditions of weather, and he often came to Bombay to keep up by his earnings the prosperity of his property in the country.* * * Mr. Holt Hallett had omitted to read the opinion of the medical authorities, as contained in the Factory Commission's report, though he had quoted a great deal from that document. It was proved by physical examination that the operatives did not suffer any material deterioration in health and condition. The women were pronounced particularly healthy." This is simply unanswerable, and Mr. Holt Hallett was not able to get over the hard stern facts mentioned by Dr. Bahadurji. We are told that the former created something of a scene by attempting to discredit his opponent's impartiality on the ground that he was a paid advocate. This assured a general protest in deference to which Mr. Holt Hallett unreservedly withdrew his rash accusation and apologised. The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, in referring to Dr. Bahadurji's speech, says:—"I was not able to be present myself, but I hear from several unbiassed persons who heard the discussion that Dr. Bahadurji proved more than a match for the retired Executive Engineer from the banks of the Irrawaddy (Mr. Holt Hallett). Some of the foreign delegates congratulated Dr. Bahadurji, and it is not improbable that if the sense of the meeting had been taken on Mr. Hallett's contribution, that gentleman would have been in a minority. I believe that it is Dr. Bahadurji's intention to take further steps to enlighten the British public regarding the real facts of the Indian Factory question before returning to India." We hope very earnestly that when the British public made themselves fully acquainted with the real facts regarding factory labour in India, they would give no support to the unholy agitation set on foot in Lancashire for applying the English Factory and Workshops Act to India.

Latest News and Notes.

SIR Charles Elliott leaves Darjeeling about October 26th for Patna, and will remain on tour in Behar till December 6th, when his Honor will arrive in Calcutta. The following is His Honor's autumn itineracy:—

October—Monday, 26th, Leave Darjeeling. Tuesday, 27th, arrive Patna. Wednesday, 28th, Thursday, 29th, Halt. Friday, 30th, Saturday 31st, November,—Sunday, 1st, Monday, 2nd, Gya and back by rail. Tuesday, 3rd, Wednesday, 4th, Thursday, 5th, Friday, 6th, Saturday 7th, Sunday, 8th, Monday, 9th, Arrah by rail. By canal to Dehri and Buxar. Tuesday, 10th, Patna. Wednesday, 11th, Thursday 12th, Friday, 13th, Saturday, 14th, Sunday, 15th, Monday, 16th, Tuesday, 17th, Halt at Sonepore. Wednesday, 18th, Mozufferpore by rail. Thursday, 19th, Friday, 20th, Halt. Saturday, 21st, Drive to Durbhunga. Sunday, 22nd, Monday, 23rd, Halt. Tuesday, 24th, Madhubani and back. Wednesday, 25th, Sitamarhi by rail. Thursday, 26th, Motihari by road. Friday, 27th, Saturday, 28th, Halt. Sunday, 29th, Bettiah. Monday, 30th, December—Tuesday, 1st, Hatwa by road. Wednesday, 2nd, Chupra by rail. Thursday, 3rd, Friday, 4th, Halt. Saturday, 5th, Leave Chupra by rail. Sunday, 6th, arrive Calcutta.

His Honor will probably hold a Durbar for conferring titles and *khilluts* granted to gentlemen of Behar, during the tour.

THE Home Office buildings are nearly completed. The outside embellishments are going on and it will be ready for occupation against the return of the Secretariat from Simla.

THE last Section of the Central Road has been taken in hand and the whole road will soon be ready for public traffic. The sections already completed are being used by the public and as electric light arrangements have been extended as yet only up to the Bridge head, kerosine lamps have been temporarily put up and are doing the duty of lighting the thoroughfare for the time being. The unsold plots of surplus lands in the Sealdah Section have been sold at slightly higher rates than the prices offered at the auction sale, and the Municipality is no longer in hopes that fancy prices would be paid. It is rumoured that with the daily growing restrictions laid down by the Municipality in other streets, the Tramway Company does not care to lay down lines on the new road, because they consider that to work the existing lines is as much as they can do. This has a look of probability, because although the different sections opened out are complete, no steps have been taken for laying down lines. And it will certainly be to no-body's advantage to have new streets dug up afresh. If the Tramway Company does carry out the threat, the middle class public will be placed under a great disadvantage. Perhaps the Municipality will see its way to relaxation of the restrictions or some other Company will be started. With the completion of the Road, the tug of war as to naming it will be renewed.

WHO is responsible? asks the *Indian Daily News*—"Two or three weeks ago the road on the east of Government House was dug up for "thorough repairs." The metal was duly deposited. The steam roller was engaged in consolidating the road, and it has just been made good for traffic. Now it is being dug up again to open a trench for water or gas pipes! These pipes have been lying by the road side round Government House Garden for several weeks, and it does not seem to have occurred to any one to have the pipes put in before the road was repaired. Surely some one is or should be accountable for this. This is the way public work is carried on, the efficiency for which high salaries are paid. Whoever is responsible for this, ought to be debited with the cost. Such a course would induce officers to think of other things besides their salaries, and the public would be better served." The *maidan* Roads are kept by the Public Works Department and the pipes spoken of are replacing the historic *Jahars* round Government House. One cannot understand why the reform should not have been carried out before this. Small as these matters are, the aggregate always claims respectability. But the Public Works Department is not singular in such matters and this disregard of economy is in keeping with Departmental traditions.

THE Road department of the Corporation is as unsatisfactorily worked as any, and it is probably considered to be *infra dig* to be in touch with public opinion. Full breadth repairs to roads at a time are objectionable on many grounds, some of which we explained in a recent issue. We were in hopes that the old practice would be resorted to after our reference to the matter. But that has not been done, as the repairs to the north of the Government House will show. Business is interfered with and the public are inconvenienced to a degree, by these innovations. It is pretended that taking roads by halves is not conducive to proper repairing and whole breadths have to be taken up at a time. This might be so if proper time could be allowed for settlement and consolidation, which is absolutely impossible having regard to the exigencies of public traffic. The roads have to be opened out in a hurry and a shower reduces them to a field of alternate ruts and miry sloughs, which makes the pedestrian feel that it would be a mercy if the repairs were not taken in hand at all. Any one driving down the Wellesley Place, or Hastings Street, or in the neighbourhood of the General Post Office or the Dalhousie Institute, after the slightest drizzle now-a-days will be able to verify the truth of our allegations for themselves. This sort of perfunctory work should be stopped at once in public interest, for repairs were never worse performed. If this is the state of affairs in aristocratic and fashionable quarters of the South one can well imagine how filthy and ill-kept the narrow streets and lanes in the northern part of the town are. With the recent heavy rains some of them are nothing better than drains and cess-pools for hours together. The Corporation is always busy in insisting upon improvements in people's houses and will officiously undertake unnecessary "miscellaneous work" at house-owner's expenses. If it keeps its own streets and lanes in proper order, much of the nuisance and consequent insanitation of the town would be prevented.

THERE was a disastrous fire at Naraingunge on Tuesday night at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' jute godown and press. The house with seven presses and a large quantity of jute were entirely destroyed.

OUR remark that the Purity Movement should adopt the common sense standard, has given offence in some quarters. Arts and literature, it is urged, must stand condemned where abstract morality is concerned and it matters not if scholarship suffers. It is also urged that if Her Majesty's Inspectors in Great Britain have expurgated objectionable passages from Shakespeare and other masters, there is no reason why the same thing should not be done in India in the interests of morality. It is not known how far the labours of the expurgating inspectors have been successful, or if they have in any way been allowed to interfere with scholarship. It is pointed out that passages occur in text books in English which might well make one blush, and a correspondent refers among other things, to the B.A. Text books of the current year. He quotes chapter and verse and gives references which we need not repeat, for it will only serve to single out what is objectionable. The reasoning that objectionable passages occur only in M.A. class text books is, therelore, not correct and it would matter much if it was. For practical purposes it makes little difference whether the boy affected is a year older or younger. It is, however, certainly remarkable that Sanskrit text books suggested themselves to the Committee readily, while they have had to *come to know* of obscenities in English Text books. We thought English scholarship was more predominant in the Committee than Sanskrit scholarship and the defects in English literature in this regard would be patent. Puritanism, it is claimed, was a success in England and America in its time and it ought to succeed, it is said, in India. It perhaps does and will succeed for a time with certain sections of the community. But the reaction of constant strain is deplorable, and judging by English and American morality, as we find it, Hindu morality need not blush. But what we want is not rose water morality that the slightest blast may tarnish. We want the character of our young-men to be healthy, vigorous and manly, for which purpose the common sense standard is the only one acceptable, inspite of declamation and denunciation. If the goddess of reason has not always ruled with success, sentiment alone has never; and if the movement is to bear fruits there must be a judicious mixture of sense and sentiment in the counsels that guide the movement. Some action has long been necessary and we are glad it has been taken. Let it however be practical, for we should be truly sorry to see the movement fail, as it already threatens to do.

THEY are all *subjantas* in England upon Indian matters. The male wisdom in the matter is well known. The female wisdom is illustrated is a recent number of the *Punch*. Two ladies meet, one from India, the other a cockney. The latter prefers a "modest request" in the manner following:—'I hear you're so clever about Zenana work. Will you show me the stitch?" The "India returned" lady looks aghast and sighs! Some of these ladies of the other kind have helped in the passing of the Consent Act, we may safely take it.

MADRAS is not the only tract affected by famine in Southern India; the prospects throughout the country served by the Southern Mahratta Railway from Puna to Mysore, Hotgi, and Bezwada are very gloomy. The cotton crop has already perished in many parts. Jowari will also wither if rain keeps off another ten days. Owing to the sickness which prevailed ryots were not able to place the average acreage of land under seed, and the little they did cultivate is almost beyond hope. A brisk export in wheat and jowari has subsided, on the local prices rising. The holders of last season's crop are keeping in for famine prices which they anticipate, and the traffic of the railway generally is paralysed for the time being. In Dharwar and Hubli rice has gone up from eight to five seers per rupee, and jowari from twenty to twelve seers per rupee.

THE Commissioners have decided to plant mahogany trees on both sides of the Central Road, along its whole distance from Hughly Bridge to Sealdah. The mahogany is a slow-growing tree, and they will have quick-growing rain-trees act as nurses by affording them the shelter they require. These will be planted between the mahogany trees, and are expected in a short time to give a good appearance to the street. They would not be needed, it is said, after the mahogany trees are about 12 years old, and could then be cut down. The question of planting streets has to be regarded from the sanitary and house-owner's point of view and it is by no means apparent that indiscrimate planting leads to useful results. Some streets like the Church Lane are damp and dark and have no healthy look in particular. By the way when they do plant trees why are fruit trees neglected?

BABU KRISTO CHUNDER ROY is one of the most successful teachers in our public schools and his promotion to the Head mastership of the Hindu School is a strong testimony to his abilities. As teacher of English in the upper classes of the Hare School, his reputation was high and there is no doubt that the Hindu School that has just escaped abolition will continue to flourish under him.

WE quote with pleasure the following from the Resolution on the general Administration Report of the Presidency Division :—

The Lieutenant-Governor, in acknowledging the fulness of the Commissioner's report, will only express a wish that his successors will, beside stating facts, devote more attention to the formation of conclusions on a review of the varying circumstances of the districts. He takes this opportunity of recording his sense of Mr. A. Smith's merits as a painstaking and experienced officer, prossessed of great knowledge of Bengal administration and of ripe judgment. Sir Charles Elliott is glad to notice the favourable opinion expressed by the Commissioner of Mr. Forbes, Mr. Bolton, and Ritchie, and Mr. Baker as District Offieers, and of Babu Durgagati Banerjee as Collector of Calcutta. The Commissioner's remarks on all the officers subordinate to him will be duly considered in the Appointment Department.

It will be noticed that Rai Durgagati Banerji Bahadur has been classed with four picked officeers of Government. This in itself is no small compliment. Rai Durgagati had a very hard and delicate task to perform, and he has done his duty to the satisfaction of both the Government and the public.

MR. HANDLEY having declined to pass any orders on Mr. Woodroffe's application in the Diamond Case that the whole of the "stolen property" should be brought into Court, the prosecution obtained a rule on the Chief Magistrate to show cause why the requisite order should not be made. As we understood the Police reports a portion of the money has been brought in by Mr. Jacob and Mr. Burder refused to bring in the balance, which he held as he had a lien on it for costs. The rule was returnable on Thursday but was argued on Friday, when Mr. Ghosh on behalf of Mr. Jacob contended that attachment before judgment, like the one asked for, could not be ordered under the Criminal Procedure Code. Judgment was delivered on Saturday. But yesterday's daily papers did not report what the judgment was.

REGARDING the Viceroy's Kashmir tour the *Englishman* remarks :—

It may naturally be thought that the Viceroy has a political purpose in view in visiting Kashmir at the present moment. The affairs of Kashmir have greatly occupied the attention of the Government of India during the past three years, and His Excellency might well desire to acquaint himself more thoroughly with the state of the country and the success of the temporary administration. Perhaps, however, it would be a mistake to lay much stress upon the political aspect of the visit, for the Viceroy is doubtless mainly attracted by the world-famed scenery of Kashmir, and the hope of a short holiday away from the cares and toils of office. It is not to be supposed that during these three weeks, His Excellency will either remain inactive in the picturesque city, or that his time will be fully taken up with a protracted series of State ceremonies. The probability is that the official or ceremonial programme will be of meagre dimensions, and that His Excellency will endeavour to see as much as possible of the country in the neighbourhood of Srinagar, and also that his programme may include some bear shooting. No doubt, it will be impossible altogether to divest the visit of political significance, and we may expect at least one speech in which His Excellency will declare to what extent, in the opinion of the Government of India, the administrative experiment has achieved the object in view, and what prospect there is of the fulfilment of his conditional promise of restoration made to the Maharaja at the time of our intervention. Were the visit of the Viceroy to be signalised by the substantial recognition of the Maharaja's good behaviour, it would be of historical importance, but of this it is impossible to do more than surmise, although greater wonders have come about. It is to be sincerely hoped, in any case, that the trip will benefit the health of the Viceroy, and enable him to return to the business of the State with increased freshness and vigour.

The next day it was said that the Viceroy's visit will be unpolitical. No change, it is said, is likely to be made in the existing administration.

A DECREE has been issued requiring passports to be obtained only by Foreign military men entering Alsace and Lorraine. This is regarded as a sign of better relations between France and Germany. The French press cordially recognises the pacific intention of Germany in issuing the decree.

THE India Office has made a grant of £1,000 annually for five years to the funds of the Imperial Institute. This is certainly liberal, only some people have doubts as to the wisdom and efficacy of the grant.

THE Ram Mohun Roy Anniversary was held in the City College premises yesterday. There was a fair gathering and Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar was in the Chair.

IT is just as we expected. A numerously signed petition has been presented to the Registrar of the Calcutta University by intending candidates for the next Premchand, and M. A. and B. L. Examinations, praying that, as the first day, fixed for these examinations, falls upon the Hindu festival *vratridwitiya*, the examinations be postponed until the day following. Why will the University neglect year after year to invest a paltry two anna bit on a Bengali *almanac*?

THE Raja of Keonjor, who is now under suspense, has petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for re-consideration of his case. Serious charges regarding his administration were made and his laxity was connected with the recent disturbance. The disturbance has now been effectively quelled and the Lieutenant-Governor will now personally look into the matter. It is to be hoped that the Raja will have full justice.

WE are credibly informed that Maharaja Sura Chundra has had his allowance raised from the paltry sum of 100 Rs. to 250 Rs. His future residence has not yet been decided upon but shortly will be. Welcome as even this slight increase will be, it is inadequate to the Maharaja's requirements though perhaps in a holy place like Brindabun he and his family can somehow be able to live. This humble pittance is also unworthy of the generosity of Government, upon which Maharaja Sura Chundra has much larger claims. It is enough that he has lost his *gadi* through likewarm feelings of the Political Agent at Manipur. Under treaty rights and in consideration of the substantial help that he and his father had rendered to Government at different times he was entitled to hearty support. He did not receive it and now he is allowed a pittance which would be too small for one of his retainers. The Manipur revenues might have borne larger strain without much inconvenience to the new Raja, for Maharaja Sura Chundra may not have very many years before him under the reverses that he has passed through.

REGARDING the Howrah outrage, which we referred to in your last issue, the *Indian Daily News*, from which we quoted, says :—

Mr. Bourrilhion, one of the persons referred to as being inplicated in the affair, explains that it took place three months ago, and that he had absolutely nothing to do with it. An enquiry was held, and that he has just been served with a notice of dismissal is true, not, however, on account of his having been found guilty of the more serious charge, but for having failed to inform his superiors of what he knew. He says he knew nothing, and for that reason could tell nothing.

Mr. Bourrilhion ought to be made to tell whatever he does know. The Railway authorities do not evidently believe in his protestations, or he would not have been dismissed for guilt even on the lesser count of abetting. The matter should by no means stop here, and we would earnestly beg of Government to find out the rights of the case. It is scandalous that a horrible outrage could have been committed with impunity within a stone's throw literally of the Metropolis and the public should have heard nothing of it till 3 months afterwards, when one of the offenders is *discharged* and the other gets a month's notice, as if he was guilty of some paltry departmental default. In the neighbourhood of Jamalpur where low class railway servants abound most, these incidents have grown fearfully frequent of late, and European and Eurasian girls who sometimes travel by themselves, have in most cases proved the victims. The miscreants have grown bolder and the neighbourhood of Calcutta also is no longer safe. It is supposed that the offenders being railway servants, there is not that diligence to detect and punish them, that the circumstances of these cases imperatively demand. As a contemporary puts it, there are greater efforts for suppressing reports of these outrages than the outrages themselves. In illustration of this nothing more pertinent need be said than that the Howrah incident though it was known to the authorities three months ago, it was not made public till very lately. A searching enquiry and exemplary punishment are needed to strike awe into the wretches. The *Pandits* who calculate upon wives prosecuting husbands under the Consent Act, should take note ot this case. The injured girl cannot be found though search is said to have been made for her and the rascals cannot be prosecuted. Dishonor will not be paraded by those who prefer death to it. But the Government and the railway authorities have a duty inthe matter and public anxiety has to be set at rest. A sense of insecurity has justly overtaken the travelling public and it ought to be removed by proper remedial measures. Natives and Europeans suffer alike and the evil cannot be allowed to grow.

EXTENSION of the present Municipal Office has been sanctioned at a cost of between two to three lacs of rupees. The present building had been designed to keep out light and air as best as could be done and it is to be hoped that the additions will be an improvement. The Municipality preaches Hygiene and sanitation a great deal too much to have any time to practise it on its own account.

THE Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany and America have entered into an agreement to take joint measures for the protection of their subjects in China in case of a riot, and to pursue a policy of watchful naval monœuvres in that country. Replying to the demand of France for the security of her subjects the Chinese Ambassador in Paris has handed M. Ribot a despatch from his Government which says that the authorities are doing everything needful to protect the lives and property of foreign residents. The northern fleet has been ordered to the scene, and it is hoped that France will await the results of the efforts of the Government to suppress the riots.

TWO Mahomedans, charged with the murder of a young woman, whose body was despatched in a wine case to the Howrah Railway Station, were brought from Patna under Police custody on Saturday before last, and placed before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah. The evidence of Dr. Murray, Civil Surgeon, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was recorded on a Commission, issued by the District Magistrate of Patna. The prisoners were then taken back to Patna, under Police custody.

IT is announced that the Public Debt Office, the Government Savings Bank, and the Government Account Department, at the Bank of Bengal, will be opened for transaction of business and for the receipt and payment of money on Government account, on the following days during the Durga Puja holidays :—8th, 9th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 19th October, 1891.

GOLD mines have done some good work. The opinions of Local Governments have been called for by the Supreme Government on the question of legislating for the working of mines in India. Beyond questioning, some legislation is necessary and the legislature will not fail to take note of what has recently transpired in the Calcutta High Court and outside it.

THE Madras agitation has had its effect. The consideration of the Madras Small Cause Court Bill is posponed till the Viceroy's Legislative Council meets in Calcutta. The measure does not affect Madras alone and its progress has to be carefully watched. It is a sort of thin end of the wedge, from which other High Court towns have to fear as well. TWO more meetings of the Supreme Legislative Council will be held in Simla before the Viceroy leaves it, *viz.*, on 1st and 8th October.

THE reported escape of Balmaceda on board the American flagship is stated to be untrue. The ex-President is said to have blown his brains out at the Argentine Legation in Santiago, where he had been long in hiding.

THE *Indian Mirror* says that it has already announced that the extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act to Orissa has been sanctioned. He now hears that the Act will be extended also to the Chota Nagpur Division. He wonders "why the organ of the Zemindars—as the *Hindoo Patriot* has been described by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division in his Annual Administration Report—is maintaining a total silence over these measures." The inevitable must be accepted and the *Hindoo Patriot* like every body else must watch and await the progress of things. The vested interest in Orissa and Chotanagpur fall far short in importance and magnitude, of that in Bengal and Behar. If the opposition raised when Bengal and Behar came under the operation of the Act went for nothing, it would be waste of energy and resources on the present occasion to renew it. The Government must satisfy itself by trial how hard and oppressive the Act really is and it evidently would not restrict its experiments. The *Mirror* wants to show himself off as an adept in flank movements, but we would advise him not to make the vain effort of hitting he *Patriot* on points where he is invulnerable.

THOSE who found fault with the dual character of the meeting held in Calcutta in honor of Raja Rajendralala Mitra and Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, will be relieved to find that the Calcutta example has been imitated throughout the country. Joint memorial Meetings have been held in all parts of the country and those places that have not held them already are doing so now.

A PORTION of the Anglo-Indian Press is discussing the Hydrabad diamond case with greater freedom than a *sub-judice* case is generally discussed. Some very strong writing has been indulged in, owing to the so-called arrest of Mr. Burder, the Bombay solicitor of Mr. Jacob, when he went to cash some interdicted notes at the Currency office. The gentleman was informed that according to practice, although the change would be paid to him, he would have to go to the Commissioner of Police as he had presented currency notes the payment of which had been stopped. He was, as far as we can see, subjected to no indignities and if he was followed by the Police to his hotel, it was because he decided not to allow the policeman to whom he was pointed out by the Currency office people, to accompany him to the Police compound. He might have easily avoided all this by quietly going over to the Commissioner of Police and explaining to him how he stood. Neither the constable nor the Currency people could possibly be blamed for what was done, which again, was not much either. One cannot help thinking in this concern that Mr. Burder wanted to be somewhat heroic and martyr-like, as otherwise he would scarcely have gone to cash the notes himself.

THE working of Act X of 1870, popularly known as the Land Acquisition Act, is admittedly oppressive in Calcutta, whatever it may be in the Mafussil. The Collector under the Act has frequently been sought to be held responsible for this state of affairs, which is extremely unfair. In Babu Kalli Charan Ghose we have about the best officer that could be entrusted with the administration of the Act, and if under such an honest, painstaking and capable Collector, the Act has proved so unpopular, the reason must be sought in defective machinery elsewhere and in the intrinsic drawbacks of the Act. One of the most patent evils is, that the "reference" tribunal is unsatisfactory. The interpretation clause says that "a court" under the Act means "a principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction, unless the Local Government appoints a judicial officer to perform the functions of a judge." The Court at the present moment, so far as Calcutta is concerned, is not the Original side of the High Court, as might be expected in the natural order of things, but the Sessions Judge's Court in Alipur, which the Local Government has appointed as contemplated in the above clause. The Sessions Judge of Alipur is an officer fully occupied with his own legitimate duties, which are about as much as he can satisfactorily perform. The extra land acquisition work, has, therefore, necessarily to be performed perfunctorily and the public suffer much. It is always inconvenient for suitors in Calcutta to have to go all the distance to Alipur, and to take down Counsel there is much more expensive than if the reference was to the High Court or some other tribunal in Calcutta. The acquisition work in connection with the Central Road has increased so much, that few references have been yet taken up or disposed of, and if the Sessions Judge of Alipur is to do it in the usual course of business, it will take a long time indeed in doing it. The Shambazar riots have taken up a good deal of his time and acquisition work just now is at a stand still. While originally the Local Government deputed the Sessions Judge of Alipur to do the Calcutta work, it was supposed that only petty work would find its way into his Court off and on, and heroic sanitary contingencies in the shape of Central Roads could not have been anticipated. The Original Side of the High Court could take over all the work as a second Court is generally sitting and the Alipur Court ought to be relieved of it. But if there is any objection to this, for small references a whole-time officer must be deputed to clear off the arrears and he should have his Court located in Calcutta to suit the convenience of parties. We would suggest for its being done with as little delay as possible; satisfactory adjudication cannot be had unless the Court be sitting within jurisdiction. The bigger cases, however, should certainly be disposed of by the High Court in its Original Side. Makeshifts will not answer where such large stakes are in concern, and whatever reasons the Government may have had when the original arrangements were made, these have now wholly ceased to exist. Better arrangements have therefore become imperatively necessary. The scope of Section 35 of the Act should also be enlarged, as it does not allow an appeal to High Court against a District Judge's decision, "unless the amount which the Judge proposes to award exceeds five thousand rupees."

WE are not surprised to find our report of a Small Cause Court incident in our last issue contradicted. We are, indeed, glad of it, for none of the Judges, whether native or European, at present occupying the six benches in the Court, is capable of intentional discourtesy to any one. We published the report for what it was worth. It appears that people occupying seats next to the witness box, sometimes talk so loud as to make the depositions wholly inaudible to the Judges. This happened to have been the case in this particular instance, and the aggrieved gentleman was asked to leave the chair next to the witness box. We are assured that he was not odered out of Court, and that there was nothing to prevent his presenting himself when his case was called on.

READERS of Bengali literature will be sincerely sorry to hear that Babu Taraknath Ganguli, the author of that inimitable domestic novel, *Swarnalata*, is dead. He was the Medical officer in charge of Buxar and his death was brought on by paralysis. Few of those who admired *Swarnalata* were aware that an obscure medical gentleman was its author and there had been plenty of surmises and guesses as to authorship which was fathered to many distingushed novelists of the age and claimed by dishonest scribes as the author chose to remain *incognito* long. The character painting in *Swarnalata* is second only to that of Bankim Chundra in some of his master-pieces, and we have heard it asserted that no Bengali lady's education is complete now-a-days, who has not properly studied *Debi Chowdhurani* and *Swarnalata*. Few indeed it is said would require any higher education than thorough imbibing of the precepts and principles laid down in these two books. Babu Taraknath, if long spared, would have enriched our literature still more and that his career has been so soon cut off is a matter of deep regret. We need hardly tell our readers that *Sarala*, which is just now having such an excellent run on our stage, is only a dramatic rendering of *Swarnalata*.

THERE is, however, grateful news for Bengali readers. Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee has after a long and meritorious service that has been highly appreciated by Government, has retired from its toils and troubles. His mature intellect will now, let us hope, be devoted entirely to the cause of literature. Babu Bankim Chandra no longer cares much for secular literature. Religious and moral literature of the day will singularly flourish now under his fostering care. May God spare him health and strength for his noble work. We congratulate the country on his retirement from public service.

THE foundation-stone of the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company Mill buildings was laid at Mahesh on Tuesday last by Raja Janaki Bullav Sen with due ceremonies. A large number of share-holders and other gentlemen were present on the occasion.

THE Shambazar riot case will soon be over. In the second case the prosecution have closed their case and the defence are calling witnesses to prove *alibi* in regard to some of the accused. One of the accused who is suffering from consumption has been discharged.

THE imputation of bribery against the Sub-Judge of Gya being enquired into by the High Court, it was found entirely unfounded and the prosecution of his detractors was ordered and undertaken. The prosecution has however failed, owing to the wrong persons having been prosecuted. Mr. Grierson the District Magistrate, says in his judgment:—

> Had the prosecution been directed against Ataullah, this object would no doubt have been attained. It would have been easy to prove that he made the defamatory statement, and his only chance of escaping the penalty of the law would have been to plead justification under the first exception of the section. The fact of the Sub-Judge having or not having taken a bribe would then have been the only relevant fact in issue, and a satisfactory decision would have been come to. But the present prosecution was destined from the first to result in a *coup manque*. Before it was instituted, before the inquiry was held, this was pointed out to the Judge by the complainant in writing. I think that it is most unfortunate that the Sub-Judge has been compelled to embark on this prosecution. No one has gained anything by it, nothing of importance has been proved by it, both parties have been put to great expense, and, if the Sub-Judge really is guilty (of which there is no proof whatever on the record), a distinct blow has been aimed at purity of justice, by discouraging other people not only from taking what was, in my opinion, a most proper course of action, but from doing what it is the duty of every good citizen to do. It is admitted the Court wishes to place on record that the question whether Babu Trailakyanath Mitter took a bribe, was never a point in issue in this case, and that beyond the denial of Babu Trailakya Nath Mitter, no evidence was produced to answer the question either affirmatively or negatively. The accused, who had full power to choose their line of defence, did not raise the question at all. At the request of the counsel for the prosecution the Court places on record that the complainant was throughout ready and willing to have the fullest inquiry made into the point.

The *Standard* publishes letters from Bangkok which declare that the French absorption of Siam is inevitable, the Siamese being powerless to resist.

A Notification in the Home Department states that the Government of India considers it advisable to cancel the Order of 1886 relating to ex-officio titles in the Public Works Department. This is done owing to the difficulty in connection with the extension of the practice to other departments. Those officers and subordinates already in receipt of the same will, however, retain them.

THE *Novosti* publishes an article which says that Russia has too extensive an Empire to desire the addition of India, and she would only undertake the enterprise against India in retaliation for British hostility in Europe. The journal urges Great Britain to seize the present favourable time to enter into a definite agreement with Russia. The *Times* on the otherhand, says that it behoves the Indian Government to watch the doings of the Russians in the Pamirs.

SIR James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Postmaster-General. Messrs. J. M. Maclean and G. Curzon are mentioned as probable successors of Sir James Fergusson as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A keen contest is expected to take place in North-East Manchester for the re-election of Sir James Fergusson.

IT is stated at Cairo that the French and Russian Agents intend urging the Khedive to demand the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt. Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in speaking at Saxmundham, in Suffolk, strongly protested against the evacuation of Egypt before the reforms, which are said to be still necessary in that country, are achieved and a stable Government established.

THE Sultan of Turkey has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Osmanie on M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of France and has also presented the Order of Chefkat to Madame Carnot. These distinctions are regarded as a sign of the Francophile tendencies of the Porte.

THE "BANGABASI" CASE.

From Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (No. 148 J—D, dated Darjeeling, the 9th September 1891).

In continuation of my letter No. 3375J, dated the 28th of August last, I am directed to forward a copy of a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from Jogendra Chunder Bose, Kristo Chunder Banerjea, Brojoraj Banerjea, and Auronodoy Roy, respectively, proprietor, editor, manager and printer of the Bengali newspaper *Bangabasi*, in which they express their deep and heartfelt sorrow for having allowed the articles which were the subject of the recent prosecution to appear in the columns of the *Bangabasi*, and throw themselves unreservedly on the mercy of the Lieutenant-Governor. In a separate communication they undertake to publish this petition in the *Bangabasi* newspaper when required by the Government. I am also to forward a copy of a letter from the President of a newly-formed Native Press Association, in which the members, who are the proprietors and editors of nearly all important native newspapers published in Bengal, express their regret at the use of the language of the articles, but support the prayer of the petitioners, which is also supported by the British Indian Association in a letter, copy of which is also submitted, in which they express their strong condemnation of the language and tone of the incriminated articles.

2. In considering the above petition and letters the Lieutenant-Governor has thought that great weight should be attached to the results of the recent trial. In the first place the interpretation placed by the Chief Justice in his charge upon Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is substantially that contended for on behalf of the Crown. In the second place there can be no reasonable doubt that a majority of the jury in the proportion of 7 to 2 were in favour of conviction, and that it was solely owing to what might be described as an accident that this verdict was not accepted by the Court under section 305 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the accused convicted. In future every editor who admits a seditious article inciting his readers to feelings of disaffection against the Government will know that he is committing a breach of the law as laid down by the highest authority in Bengal, and will hardly hope to escape punishment through the chance that the jury may disagree, and that the Judge may again decline to be governed by the verdict of the majority. The main object of the Government in instituting the prosecution, *viz.*, to ascertain and make known the exact state of the law, has been thus attained, and the accused persons have now expressed their contrition unreservedly and have pledged themselves never again to give any just cause for the belief that they are intent on exciting disaffection.

3. In these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor considers that no adequate object would be gained renewing the prosecution next November, but rather that Government should gladly take the opportunity of showing that it is not influenced by vindictive feelings and he therefore proposes to instruct the law officers of Government not to proceed further in the matter. Before, however, taking this step he thinks it advisable to ascertain the views of the Government of India on the subject, and has therefore directed me to submit the petition aud memorials for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and to solicit early orders, as it is desirable that the matter should be disposed of with as little delay as possible.

From C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (No. 1465, dated Simla, 17th September 1891.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 148 J.D., dated the 9th instant, with which you forward a copy of a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor from the proprietor, editor, manager and printer of the Bengali newspaper *Bangabasi*, in which they express contrition for having allowed the articles which form the subject of the recent prosecution to appear in that paper, promise henceforth to conduct it in a spirit of loyalty to her Majesty the Queen Empress and the Government of India, and throw themselves unreservedly on the mercy of the Lieutenant-Governor. You also enclose a representation from the President of the Native Press Association which is described as having been recently formed after the institution of the proceedings against the *Bangabasi*, with the object (among others) of improving the tone of the Native Press and preserving moderation in the discussion of all public questions, interceding on behalf of the *Bangabasi*, the directors of which have now joined the Association, and another from the British Indian Association, supporting the prayer of the petition and entreating the Lieutenant-Governor to direct, in consideration of the humble submission of those responsible for the paper, that further criminal proceedings shall be stayed. Sir Charles Elliott proposes to instruct the law officers of Government not to proceed further in the matter, but before doing so desires to ascertain the views of the Government of India.

2. In reply I am to say that the Governor-General in Council has perused these papers with much satisfaction, and fully approves of the course which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to take in directing the prosecution of the accused in the *Bangabasi* case to be withdrawn. The proceedings which were instituted under his Honour's orders, (with the approval of the Government of India) had it for their object to bring home to the conductors of the Native Press of Bengal that the disloyal and seditious utterances in which so many of their number permit themselves to indulge cannot be tolerated. The paper which was selected for prosecution by the Lieutenant-Governor, acting upon the opinion of his legal advisers, by whom the articles upon which the prosecution was based, were chosen was one of those which, since the passing into law of the Age of Consent Act in March last, had shown themselves conspicuously virulent in their attacks upon the Government. No prosecution under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code had, however, been instituted since that section was added to the Code in 1870, and doubts have been expressed in various quarters as to the manner in which it might be construed by the Courts. The Government of India did not share these doubts and were not prepared to admit that the law as it stands is insufficient.

The law has now been clearly explained by the highest judicial authority in Bengal, and the interpretation put upon it coincides with that which the Government of India themselves attached to it. It has been shown beyond doubt that deliberate attempts to excite feelings of enmity and ill-will against the Government, and to hold it up to the hatred and contempt of the people, and misrepresentation of the true state of affairs by partial statements of facts, so as to cause disaffection, are offences within the purview of the section and that writings of this nature in the public press render those who publish them liable to punishment under the existing law.

This having been fully demonstrated and the persons responsible for the appearance of the incriminated articles in the *Bangabasi* having themselves acknowledged those articles to be "intemperate, disprespectful and unjustifiable," having expressed their contrition and having promised never to repeat their offence, the Government of India are not desirous of pressing the matter further against these defendants.

I am to say, in conclusion, that neither now nor in the future has honest and independent critisim, however mistaken or even hostile, of Government measures or the action of public officers, anything to fear from the law, so long as it is put forward in good faith and does not attempt to stir up hatred of the Government or attack its inherent characteristics. So far as it is well informed, such criticism is welcomed by the Government of India as a valuable auxiliary in the good administration of the country.

To the HON'BLE SIR CHARLES A. ELLIOTT, K. C. S. I.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The humble petition of Jogendra Chandra Bose, Krishna Chandra Banerjea, Brajaraj Banerjea and Arunoday Roy

Respectfully Sheweth,

That your petitioners, Jogendra Chandra Bose, Krishna Chandra Banerjea, Brajaraj Banerjea and Arunoday Roy, were, respectively as Proprietor, Editor, Manager and Printer and Publisher of the Bengali newspaper *Bangabasi*, printed and published at Calcutta in the Bengali language and circulated among, and read mostly by, Bengalis throughout Hindustan, prosecuted at the instance of the Government in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Original Criminal Jurisdiction, under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, for having printed and published certain articles in the issues of the said *Bangabasi* newspaper, dated the 28th March 1891, 16th May 1891 and 6th June 1891.

That your petitioners were tried by a special Jury composed of seven European gentlemen, one Armenian gentleman and one Bengali gentleman, but by reason of their disagreement in the verdict the said Jury was discharged by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal who presided in the said trial, and upon an inquiry made by the said Chief Justice of the Standing Counsel to the Government as to what course would be adopted by the Government against your petitioners his Lordship was informed that the matter should be placed before the Advocate-General and such action taken as the Advocate-General might advise the Government; thereupon the case against your petitioners was postponed as a *remanet* case to the next sessions of the said High Court which will be held in November next, and your petitioners were enlarged on the same bail as before.

That your petitioners do by this their humble petition solemnly and sincerely declare that in publishing the said articles in the *Bangabasi* newspaper there was not on the part of any one of your petitioners the remotest intention of exciting, or attempting to excite, feelings of disaffection towards the Government, nor did they for one moment suppose that the articles complained of could or would excite such feelings in the minds of any of their readers.

That your petitioners fully appreciate the benefits of British rule in India, and they should not be true to themselves and to the Hindu race to which they belong, if by any act of theirs they, either directly or indirectly, excited or attempted to excite feelings of disaffection towards a Government to which their country owes so much.

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A CHEAP remedy:—Good advice.—The sages of all times and countries have said that it is better to be advised than to be praised. During great heat abstain from drinking too abundantly, and above all of iced alcoholic drinks: you lose your appetite and when the cold wreather approaches you will be martyr to affections of the stomach. If you want to quench your thirst without the risk of destroying your stomach, use Guyot's Tar. With a single bottle, you can prepare, if necessary, tar water enough to last for twenty days at least, you have also the advantage of fortifying the lungs, of purifying the blood and of strengthening yourself against colds and catarrhs.

That your petitioners do hereby honestly declare that they are ready and willing to state publicly that there was not on their, or any of their, part any intention to excite any feelings of disaffection among the readers of the said *Bangabasi* newspaper towards the Government, and to express their sincere regret that the language and tone of the articles complained of was such as to lay them open to the construction placed by the legal advisers of Government.

That after carefully considering all the matters and things which on the one side or the other have been treated of in the discussion which have taken place in connection with their prosecution they feel bound to acknowledge that the articles to which exception has been taken were intemperate, disrespectful and unjustifiable. Your petitioners, therefore, express their deep and heartfelt sorrow for having, however unintentionally, allowed those articles to appear in the columns of the *Bangabasi*.

That it has always been the chief aim and object of the conductors of the said *Bangabasi* newspaper to support and render obedience to the lawful authority of British Governmant.

That your petitioners do hereby undertake and promise, and they are quite ready and willing to publicly undertake and promise, that the *Bangabasi* newspaper, so long as any one of your petitioners may have any authority over the conduct thereof, shall continue to be conducted in a spirit of loyalty towards Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and the Government of India conducted on her behalf, and never again give any just cause for the belief that your petitioners are capable of exciting disaffection against the rule of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India or of showing disrespect to the said Government of India.

That your petitioners believe that it has been brought to your Honor's notice that steps are being taken to organize a Press Association, the object of which is to keep the Native Press of Bengal under the control and supervision of the leading members of that Press, and the Editor of the *Bangabasi* newspaper has joined the said Association as one of its members, and this your petitioners venture to submit is a sufficient guarantee that in future the said *Bangabasi* newspaper will be conducted in a loyal spirit.

That your petitioners have already been impoverished by their aforesaid trial and further criminal proceedings will be utterly ruinous to them.

That your petitioners now unreservedly throw themselves on the mercy of your Honor and sincerely hope and trust that after all their sufferings the generous protection of your Honor's Government will not be denied to them.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honor may be pleased to take the circumstances of their case into your kind consideration and pass such order thereon as to your Honor may seem just and proper.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

From the PRESIDENT OF THE NATIVE PRESS ASSOCIATION,—To the CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVT OF BENGAL.

Sir,—The Editor and the Proprietor of the *Bangabas* newspaper have sent to the Committee of this Association, a copy of a petition, which they have presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in respect to the criminal prosecution now pending against them in the High Court of Calcutta, and they have asked the members of this Association to support the prayer of their petition.

The Native Press Association is of recent formation. It came into existence after the institution of the present criminal proceedings against the Editor and the Proprietor of the *Bangabasi* newspaper, and the object of the Association, to quote the words of the Resolution, under which it was formed, was "to protect, maintain and further by all legitimate means the lawful interests of the Native Press and to improve its tone and status; and to preserve moderation in the discussion of all public questions, and to take all such measures as might be necessary to enable the Native Press to fulfil the important functions which belong to it, as the educator of the people, the exponent of public opinion, and the faithful interpreter between the rulers and the ruled."

The members of the Press Association at present consists of the Editors and the Proprietors of the following papers :—

The "Hindoo Patriot."
The "Amrita Bazar Patrika."
The "Bengalee"
The "Indian Christian Herald."
The "Unity and Minister."
The "Hope."
The "National Guardian."
The "National Paper."
The "Indian Public Opinion."
The "Indian Messenger."
The "Bangabasi."
The "Dainik,"
The "Sanjibani."
The "Samaya."
The "Somaprakash."
The "Sambad Pravakar."
The "Hitabadi."
The "Sahachar."
The "Vedavyas."
The "Bharat Mitra."
The "Uchit Bakta."
The "Hindi Bangabasi."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will perceive from the above list, that this Association represents nearly all the most important Native newspapers published in Bengal; and the Association is, therefore, deeply interested in any prosecution which affects any member of this body. The Association does not desire to discuss the merits of the present prosecution. In instituting the prosecution the Government was influenced no doubt by considerations of what it thought was due to public interests. That being so, the Association has little hesitation, considering all circumstances, in saying that the objects of the prosecution have now been attained.

The Editor and the Proprietor of the *Bangabasi* newspaper in their petition to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor have frankly admitted that the language used in the articles, which formed the subject of the criminal prosecution, was "intemperate, disrespectful and unjustifiable," and laid them open, however unintentionally, to the charge of attempting to excite disaffection to the Government. They have now unreservedly disclaimed any such intention, and have expressed their deep sorrow and regret that they should have been betrayed into the use of such intemperate language.

The members of the Press Association equally regret the use of such language, and a disclaimer having now been made of any intention to excite disaffection, the Press Association have ventured to approach His Honor with the respectful recommendation that he will be pleased to accept the humble submission, now made by the Editor and the Proprietor of the *Bangabasi* newspaper, and direct that further proceedings in the present prosecution should be stayed.

The Press Association firmly believe that this act of lenity will be deeply appreciated by the community generally, and is sure to exert a wholesome influence on the tone of the Press.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
President, Native Press Association.

Calcutta, September 8, 1891.

From the SECRETARY TO THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION,—To the CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL.

Sir,—The Proprietor, Editor, Manager and Publisher of the *Bangabasi* newspaper have submitted to the Committee of the British Indian Association a copy of a humble petition, which they have presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in the matter of the articles, published in that paper, which form the subject of the criminal prosecution now pending in the High Court. The Committee of the British Indian Association beg most respectfully to support the prayer of that petition.

After the termination of the recent trial in the High Court, the Proprietor, Editor and Publisher of the *Bangabasi* newspaper had several interviews with some of the leading members of this Association. I need hardly say that the members of this Association strongly condemned the language and tone of the incriminated articles; but at the same time they were unwilling to believe that the Editor and Proprietor of the paper in question, who are respectable members of Society and have always borne an unblemished and law-abiding character, could possibly have intended to commit so grave an offence as to excite disaffection to the Government.

Both the Editor and the Proprietor of the paper at once disavowed any such intention, and expressed their deep regret that any articles should have appeared in their paper which could reasonably bear such an interpretation, and they declared their willingness publicly to express their regret in their own paper or in any other way that might be thought proper; and further publicly to disclaim all intention of writing anything which might excite disaffection to the Government; and they further said that they would faithfully promise to observe the strictest moderation and fairness in the discussion of all public questions in future.

In the petition which the Proprietor, Editor and Publisher of the *Bangabasi* have now presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, these assurances are again given; and the Committee of the British Indian Association venture to hope that His Honor will take the petition into his favourable consideration. They venture also to think that the object which the Government had in view in instituting the present prosecution has been attained by the recent trial and the humble submission which has now been made by the Proprietor, Editor and Manager of the *Bangabasi* in their present petition. And the British Indian Association, therefore, venture to hope that His Honor may think fit to direct that further criminal proceedings shall be stayed. The Committee of the British Indian Association firmly believe that such clemency on the part of Government will be attended with the most beneficial results, as it will conclusively show that the only object that the Government had in view. in directing the prosecution, was an object which every good citizen has equally at heart, namely, to prevent the freedom of the press from degenerating into unwarrantable license.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Rajkumar Sarvadhikari,
Secretary, British Indian Association.

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Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette—*September 23, 1891.*

GENERAL.—Babu Poorna Chunder Chatterjea, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24 Pergunnahs, is transferred to the head-quarters station of that district.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, on leave, is posted to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour subdivision of that district.

Babu Nobin Chundra Mitter, Second Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for one month and five days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave grated to him under the order of the 1st ultimo.

Mr. L. F. Morshead, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for two months, under articles 264, and 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 14th July last.

Bbau Parbutty Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Jadunath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Nuddea.

Moulvi Abdus Salam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Moulvi Golam Lillahi, Officiating Deputp Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on excise work, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The following promotions and confirmations are made in the first two grades of Inspectors of Police:—

Mr. C. E. Benbow, with effect from the 8th March 1891, vice Mr. C. S. Agacy, deceased. Mir Kassim Ali, with effect from the 30th June 1891, vice Babu Joodoo Nath Bhuttacharjee, retired.

Babu Digbijoy Chandra Pal, with effect from tho 19th February 1891, vice Moulvi Amzad Ail.

Moulvi Amzad Ali, with effect from the 19th February 1891, vice Babu Abhoy Churn Ghose, deceased.

Babu Digbijoy Chandra Pal, with effect from the 16th May 1891, vice Babu Basanto Kumar Mitter, retired.

Babu Surja Kumar Guha, with effect from the 8th March 1891, vice Mr. C. E. Benbow.

Babu Iswar Chandra Chatterjee, with effect from the 30th June 1891, vice Mir Kassim Ali.

Babu Bireshar Chatterjee, with effect from the 30th June 1891, vice Babu Issan Chandra Banerjee, retired.

REGISTRATION.—Lala Gajarajnath Shah Deo, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Lohardugga, vice Thakur Radhanath Shah Deo, resigned.

Babu Ram Chunder Ghose, Special Sub-Registrar, Nuddea, is allowed leave for eighteen days, under Article 291 of Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th proximo.

Babu Kalipada Mittra, Rural Sub-Registrar of Mahisadal, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Contai in that district.

Babu Wooma Prosad Roy, Rural Sub-Registrar of Sabang, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Mahisadal in that district.

Babu Banku Behari Ghose is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Sabang, in the district of Midnapore.

Maulvi Abdur Rahman Chowdhary, who was under orders dated the 16th April 1890, appointed on probation to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kaligaj, in the district of Dacca, is confirmed in that appointment.

JUDICIAL—Babu Jogendra Nath Bose is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of Hooghly General Bench II, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. J. S. Davidson, Deputy Magistrate, Purneah, is vested with the powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Nayanarjan Bhuttacharjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Bankoora, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Radha Kant Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Gobind Chunder Dutt and Babu Rakhal Chunder Tewari, Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Charles Kemp of his appointment ae an Honorary Magistrate of the Sudder Bench at Monghyr.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tedered by Babu Kunj Behary Lal of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Bankipur Independent Bench in the district of Patna.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Suryamani Jha of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sonbursa Bench, in the district of Bhagulpur.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—Babu Jagat Chandra Das, Munsif of Sitakund, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed furlough for one year, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th November 1891, or from the date on which he will be relieved.

Babu Bindu Bhuson Chuckerbutty, Munsif of Kotulpur, in the district of Bankoora, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under Article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th August 1891.

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3, *Napier Road, Poona.*

Advertisements.

FORM E.

ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 132 OF ACT II (B. C.) OF 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation of the portion of Calcutta noted in the margin, has been completed, and that the books containing the said valuations can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 4 Municipal Office Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Ward No. 21—North by Ward No. 20 and Lower Circular Road, south by Port Commissioner's new embankment and Tallygunge Bridge Road, east by South Eastern State Railway and Russa Road, South, west by Lower Circular Road, Lansdowne Row, Rowlands Lane, Chuckerbere Road, North, Chuckerbere Lane, Pudd pooker Road, Belltollah Road, Hazra Road, Russa Road, South, Nepal Chunder Bhattacharjee's 1st Lane and Tolly's Nullah.

Any person, desiring to object to the said valuations must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of his objection.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman will proceed to hear the objections under Clause *a* of Section 136.

J. OWEN,

For Secy. to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE:
15 *September*, 18.91.

FORM E.

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Ward No. 4—North by Beadon Street and Manicktollah Road, south by Machooa Bazar Road and Gas Street, east by Canal West Road, west by Cornwallis Street.

Any person, desiring to object to the said valuations must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of his objection.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman will proceed to hear the objections under Clause *a* of Section 136.

J. OWEN,

For Secy. to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE:
15*th September* 1891.

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